

LMV431/LMV431A

Low-Voltage (1.24V) Adjustable Precision Shunt Regulators

General Description

The LMV431 and LMV431A are precision 1.24V shunt regulators capable of adjustment to 30V. Negative feedback from the cathode to the adjust pin controls the cathode voltage, much like a non-inverting op amp configuration (Refer to Symbol and Functional diagrams). A two resistor voltage divider terminated at the adjust pin controls the gain of a 1.24V band-gap reference. Shorting the cathode to the adjust pin (voltage follower) provides a cathode voltage of a 1.24V.

The LMV431 and LMV431A have respective initial tolerances of 1.5% and 1%. Both grades are available in commercial and Industrial temperature ranges.

The LMV431 and LMV431A functionally lends themselves to several applications that require zener diode type performance at low voltages. Applications include a 3V to 2.7V low drop-out regulator, an error amplifier in a 3V off-line switching regulator and even as a voltage detector. The part is typically stable with capacitive loads greater than 10nF and less than 50 pF.

The LMV431 and LMV431A provide performance at a competitive price.

Features

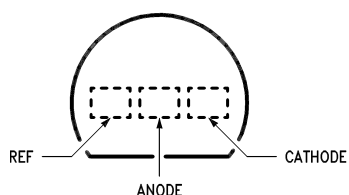
- Low Voltage Operation/Wide Adjust Range (1.24V/30V)
- 1% Initial Tolerance (LMV431A)
- Temperature Compensated for Industrial Temperature Range (39 PPM/°C for the LMV431A)
- Low Operation Current (55µA)
- Low Output Impedance (0.25Ω)
- Fast Turn-On Response
- Low Cost

Applications

- Shunt Regulator
- Series Regulator
- Current Source or Sink
- Voltage Monitor
- Error Amplifier
- 3V Off-Line Switching Regulator
- Low Dropout N-Channel Series Regulator

Connection Diagrams

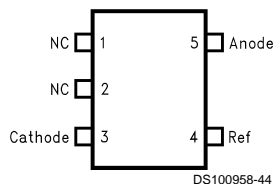
TO92: Plastic Package



Top View

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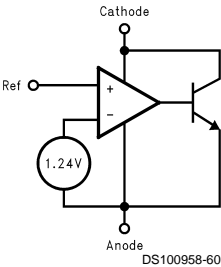
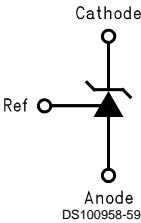
SOT23-5



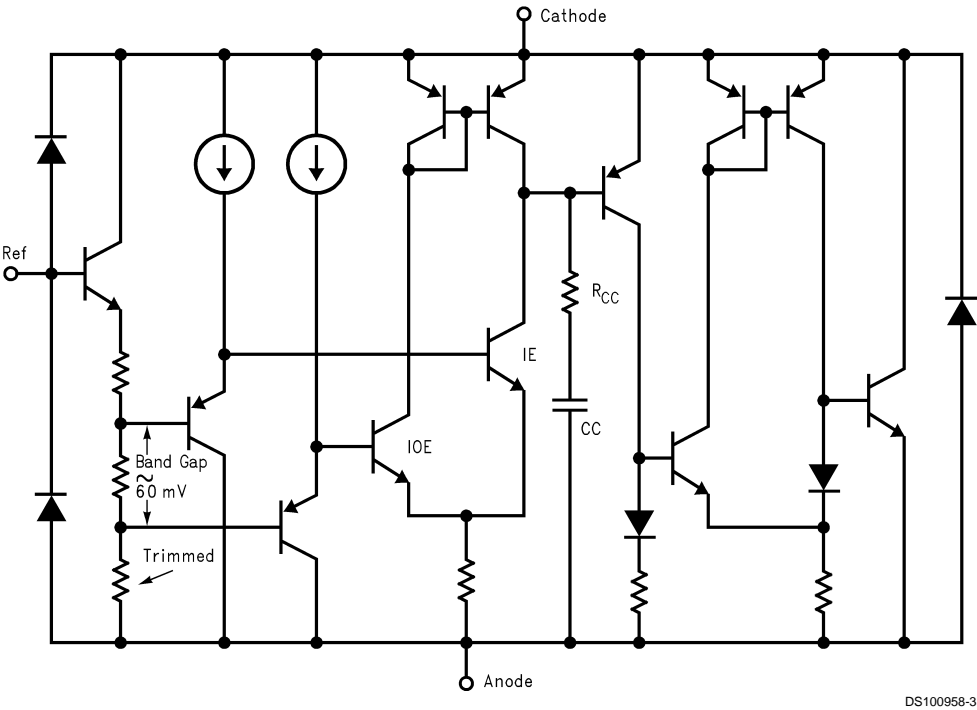
Top View

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Symbol and Functional Diagrams



Simplified Schematic



Ordering Information

Package	Temperature Range	Voltage Tolerance	Part Number	Package Marking	Drawing Number
TO92	Industrial Range -40°C to +85°C	1%	LMV431AIZ	LMV431AIZ	Z03A
		1.5%	LMV431IZ	LMV431IZ	
	Commercial Range 0°C to +70°C	1%	LMV431ACZ	LMV431ACZ	
		1.5%	LMV431CZ	LMV431CZ	
SOT23-5	Industrial Range -40°C to +85°C	1%	LMV431AIM5	N08A	MA05A
		1%	LMV431AIM5X	N08A	
		1.5%	LMV431IM5	N08B	
		1.5%	LMV431IM5X	N08B	
	Commercial Range 0°C to +70°C	1%	LMV431ACM5	N09A	
		1%	LMV431ACM5X	N09A	
		1.5%	LMV431CM5	N09B	
		1.5%	LMV431CM5X	N09B	

DC/AC Test Circuits for Table and Curves

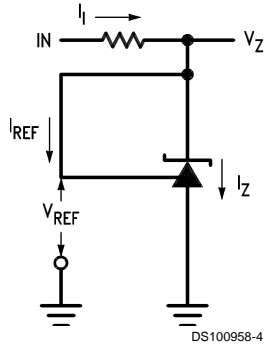
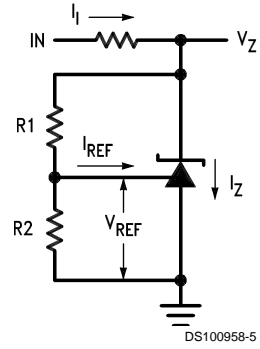


FIGURE 1. Test Circuit for $V_Z = V_{REF}$



Note: $V_Z = V_{REF} (1 + R1/R2) + I_{REF} \cdot R1$

FIGURE 2. Test Circuit for $V_Z > V_{REF}$

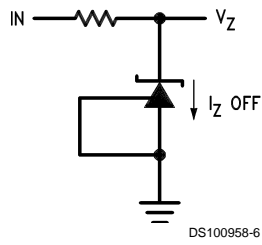


FIGURE 3. Test Circuit for Off-State Current

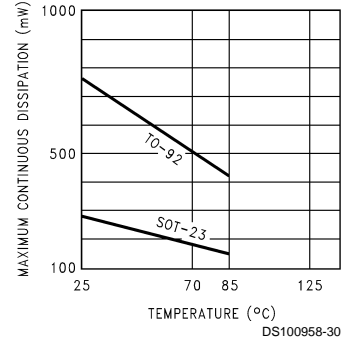
Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial (LMV431AI, LMV431I)	-40°C to +85°C
Commercial (LMV431AC, LMV431C)	0°C to +70°C
Lead Temperature	
TO92 Package/SOT23 -5Package (Soldering, 10 sec.)	265°C
Internal Power Dissipation (Note 2)	
TO92	0.78W
SOT23-5 Package	0.28W
Cathode Voltage	35V
Continuous Cathode Current	-30 mA to +30mA
Reference Input Current range	-.05mA to 3mA

Operating Conditions

Cathode Voltage	V_{REF} to 30V
Cathode Current	0.1 mA to 15mA
Temperature range	
LMV431AI	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})(Note 3)	
SOT23-5 Package	455 °C/W
TO-92 Package	161 °C/W
Derating Curve (Slope = $-1/\theta_{JA}$)	



LMV431C Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (See Figure 1)	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1.222	1.24	1.258	V
		$T_A = \text{Full Range}$	1.21		1.27	
V_{DEV}	Deviation of Reference Input Voltage Over Temperature (Note 4)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (See Figure 1)		4	12	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REF}}{\Delta V_Z}$	Ratio of the Change in Reference Voltage to the Change in Cathode Voltage	$I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2) V_Z from V_{REF} to 6V $R_1 = 10\text{k}$, $R_2 = \infty$ and 2.6K		-1.5	-2.7	mV/V
I_{REF}	Reference Input Current	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$ $I_I = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2)		0.15	0.5	μA
$\propto I_{REF}$	Deviation of Reference Input Current over Temperature	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$, $I_I = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (see Figure 2)		0.05	0.3	μA
$I_{Z(MIN)}$	Minimum Cathode Current for Regulation	$V_Z = V_{REF}$ (see Figure 1)		55	80	μA
$I_{Z(OFF)}$	Off-State Current	$V_Z = 6\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 0\text{V}$ (see Figure 3)		0.001	0.1	μA
r_Z	Dynamic Output Impedance (Note 5)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 0.1\text{mA}$ to 15mA Frequency = 0Hz (see Figure 1)		0.25	0.4	Ω

LMV431I Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (See Figure 1)	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 1.222	1.24	1.258	V
			$T_A = \text{Full Range}$ 1.202		1.278	
V_{DEV}	Deviation of Reference Input Voltage Over Temperature (Note 4)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (See Figure 1)		6	20	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REF}}{\Delta V_Z}$	Ratio of the Change in Reference Voltage to the Change in Cathode Voltage	$I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2) V_Z from V_{REF} to 6V $R_1 = 10\text{k}$, $R_2 = \infty$ and 2.6K		-1.5	-2.7	mV/V
I_{REF}	Reference Input Current	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$ $I_I = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2)		0.15	0.5	μA
∞I_{REF}	Deviation of Reference Input Current over Temperature	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$, $I_I = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (see Figure 2)		0.1	0.4	μA
$I_{Z(MIN)}$	Minimum Cathode Current for Regulation	$V_Z = V_{REF}$ (see Figure 1)		55	80	μA
$I_{Z(OFF)}$	Off-State Current	$V_Z = 6\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 0\text{V}$ (see Figure 3)		0.001	0.1	μA
r_Z	Dynamic Output Impedance (Note 5)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 0.1\text{mA}$ to 15mA Frequency = 0Hz (see Figure 1)		0.25	0.4	Ω

LMV431AC Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (See Figure 1)	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 1.228	1.24	1.252	V
			$T_A = \text{Full Range}$ 1.221		1.259	
V_{DEV}	Deviation of Reference Input Voltage Over Temperature (Note 4)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (See Figure 1)		4	12	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REF}}{\Delta V_Z}$	Ratio of the Change in Reference Voltage to the Change in Cathode Voltage	$I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2) V_Z from V_{REF} to 6V $R_1 = 10\text{k}$, $R_2 = \infty$ and 2.6K		-1.5	-2.7	mV/V
I_{REF}	Reference Input Current	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$ $I_I = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2)		0.15	0.50	μA
∞I_{REF}	Deviation of Reference Input Current over Temperature	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$, $I_I = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (see Figure 2)		0.05	0.3	μA
$I_{Z(MIN)}$	Minimum Cathode Current for Regulation	$V_Z = V_{REF}$ (see Figure 1)		55	80	μA
$I_{Z(OFF)}$	Off-State Current	$V_Z = 6\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 0\text{V}$ (see Figure 3)		0.001	0.1	μA
r_Z	Dynamic Output Impedance (Note 5)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 0.1\text{mA}$ to 15mA Frequency = 0 Hz (see Figure 1)		0.25	0.4	Ω

LMV431AI Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (See Figure 1)	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ 1.228	1.24	1.252	V
			$T_A = \text{Full Range}$ 1.215		1.265	
V_{DEV}	Deviation of Reference Input Voltage Over Temperature (Note 4)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (See Figure 1)		6	20	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{REF}}{\Delta V_Z}$	Ratio of the Change in Reference Voltage to the Change in Cathode Voltage	$I_Z = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2) V_Z from V_{REF} to 6V $R_1 = 10\text{k}$, $R_2 = \infty$ and 2.6K		-1.5	-2.7	mV/V
I_{REF}	Reference Input Current	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$ $I_1 = 10\text{mA}$ (see Figure 2)		0.15	0.5	μA
∞I_{REF}	Deviation of Reference Input Current over Temperature	$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = \infty$, $I_1 = 10\text{mA}$, $T_A = \text{Full Range}$ (see Figure 2)		0.1	0.4	μA
$I_{Z(\text{MIN})}$	Minimum Cathode Current for Regulation	$V_Z = V_{REF}$ (see Figure 1)		55	80	μA
$I_{Z(\text{OFF})}$	Off-State Current	$V_Z = 6\text{V}$, $V_{REF} = 0\text{V}$ (see Figure 3)		0.001	0.1	μA
r_Z	Dynamic Output Impedance (Note 5)	$V_Z = V_{REF}$, $I_Z = 0.1\text{mA}$ to 15mA Frequency = 0Hz (see Figure 1)		0.25	0.4	Ω

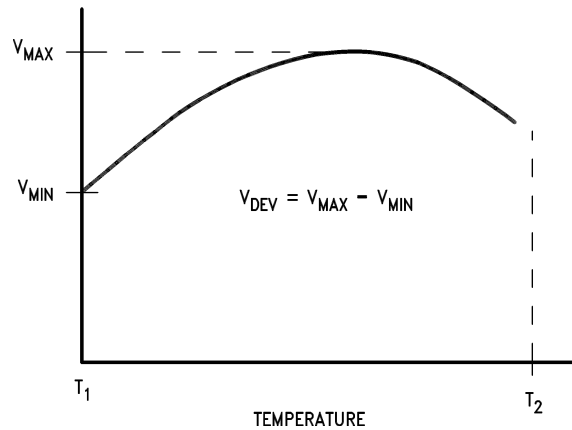
Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions.

Note 2: Ratings apply to ambient temperature at 25°C . Above this temperature, derate the TO92 at 6.2 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$, and the SOT23-5 at 2.2 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$. See derating curve in Operating Condition section..

Note 3: $T_{J \text{ Max}} = 150^\circ\text{C}$, $T_J = T_A + (\theta_{JA} P_D)$, where P_D is the operating power of the device.

Note 4: Deviation of reference input voltage, V_{DEV} , is defined as the maximum variation of the reference input voltage over the full temperature range. See following:

LMV431AI Electrical Characteristics (Continued)



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The average temperature coefficient of the reference input voltage, αV_{REF} , is defined as:

$$\alpha V_{REF} \frac{\text{ppm}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} = \frac{\pm \left[\frac{V_{MAX} - V_{MIN}}{V_{REF}(\text{at } 25^{\circ}\text{C})} \right] 10^6}{T_2 - T_1} = \frac{\pm \left[\frac{V_{DEV}}{V_{REF}(\text{at } 25^{\circ}\text{C})} \right] 10^6}{T_2 - T_1}$$

Where:

$T_2 - T_1$ = full temperature change.

αV_{REF} can be positive or negative depending on whether the slope is positive or negative.

Example: $V_{DEV} = 6.0\text{mV}$, $V_{REF} = 1240\text{mV}$, $T_2 - T_1 = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

$$\alpha V_{REF} = \frac{\left[\frac{6.0 \text{ mV}}{1240 \text{ mV}} \right] 10^6}{125^{\circ}\text{C}} = +39 \text{ ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Note 5: The dynamic output impedance, r_z , is defined as:

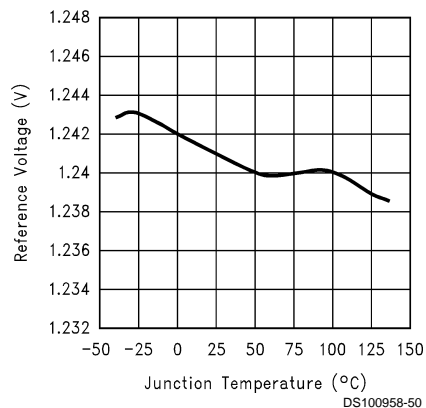
$$r_z = \frac{\Delta V_Z}{\Delta I_Z}$$

When the device is programmed with two external resistors, R_1 and R_2 , (see *Figure 2*), the dynamic output impedance of the overall circuit, r_z , is defined as:

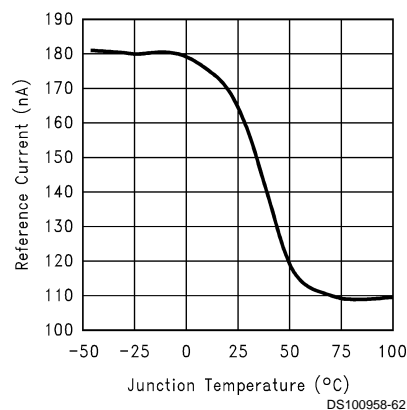
$$r_z = \frac{\Delta V_Z}{\Delta I_Z} \cong \left[r_z \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) \right]$$

Typical Performance Characteristics

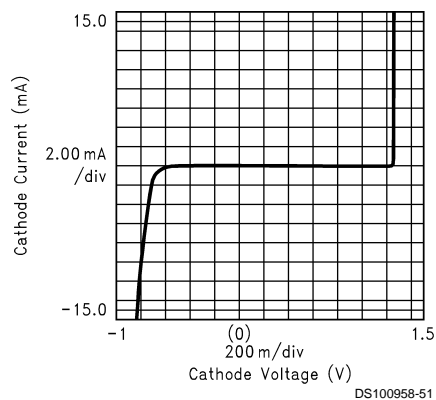
Reference Voltage vs. Junction Temperature



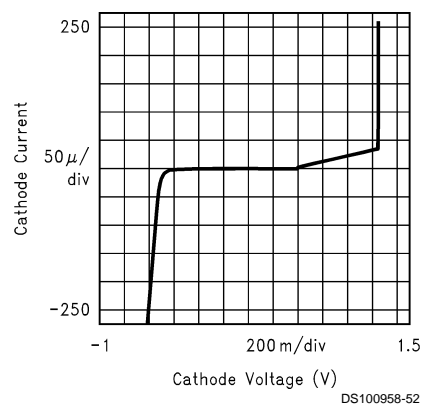
Reference Input Current vs. Junction Temperature



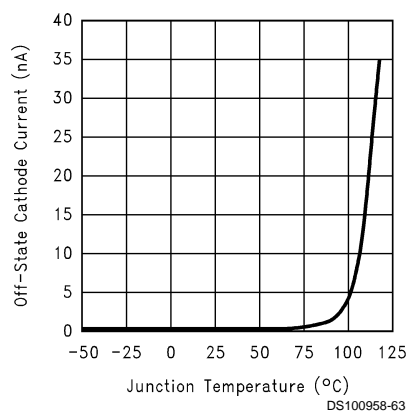
Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage 1



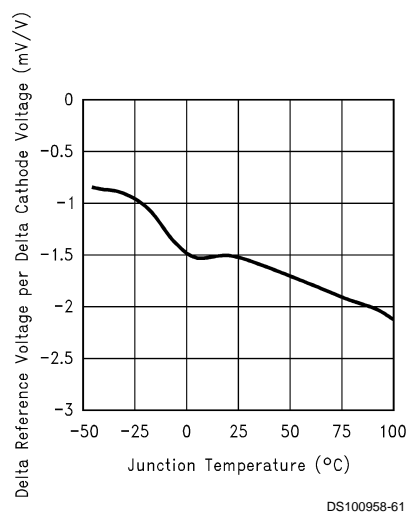
Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage 2



Off-State Cathode Current vs. Junction Temperature

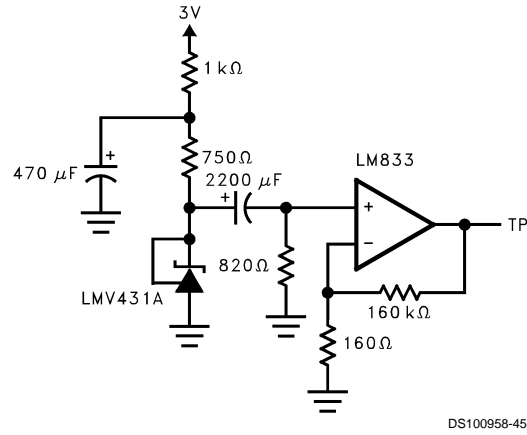
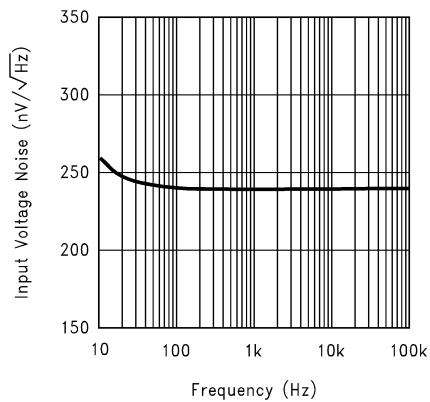


Delta Reference Voltage Per Delta Cathode Voltage vs. Junction Temperature



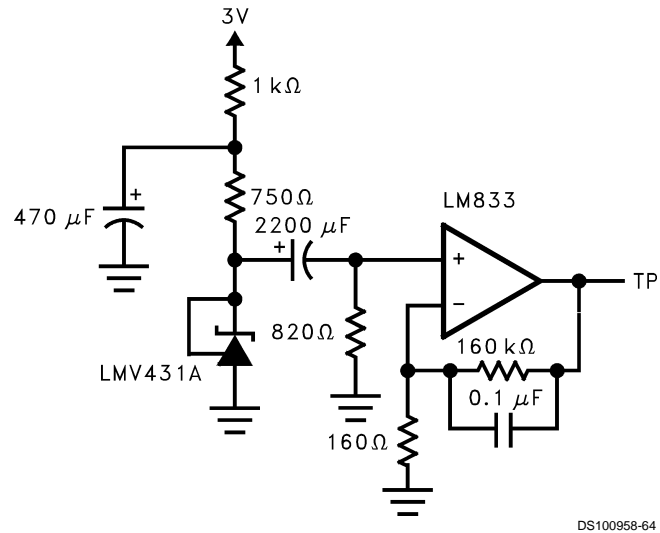
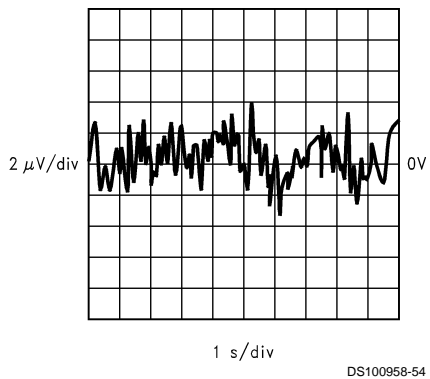
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Input Voltage Noise vs. Frequency



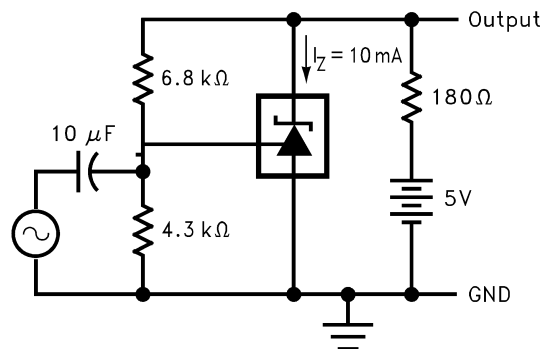
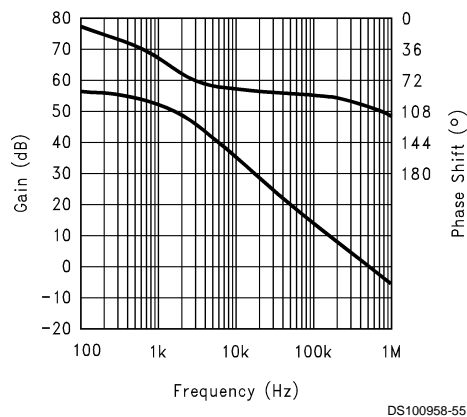
Test Circuit for Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

Low Frequency Peak to Peak Noise



Test Circuit for Peak to Peak Noise (BW= 0.1Hz to 10Hz)

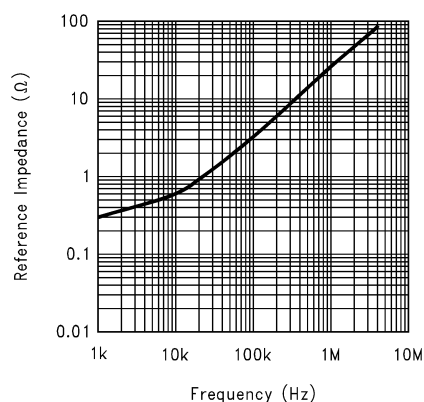
Small Signal Voltage Gain and Phase Shift vs. Frequency



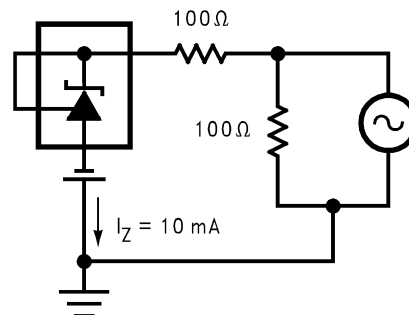
Test Circuit For Voltage Gain and Phase Shift vs Frequency

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Reference Impedance vs Frequency



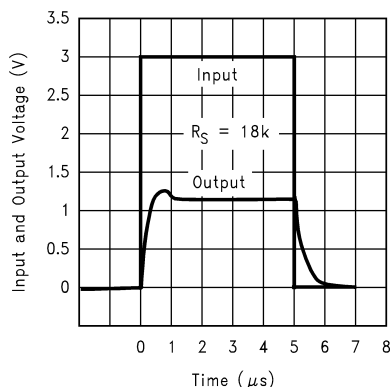
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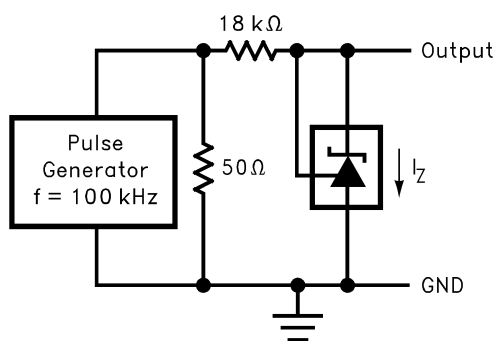
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Test Circuit For Reference Impedance vs Frequency

Pulse Response 1



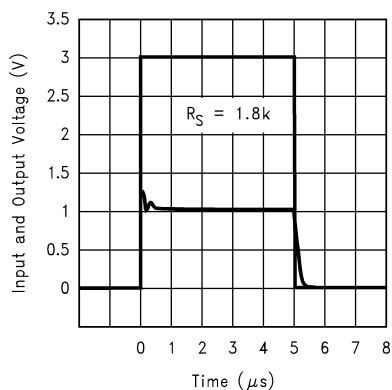
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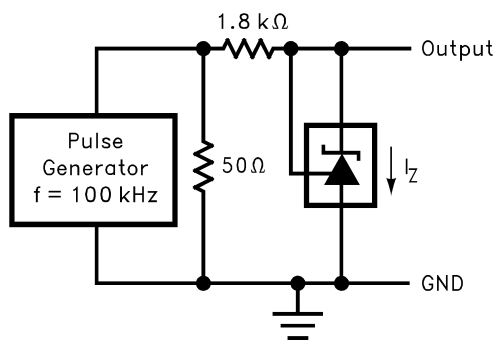
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Test Circuit for Pulse Response 1

Pulse Response 2



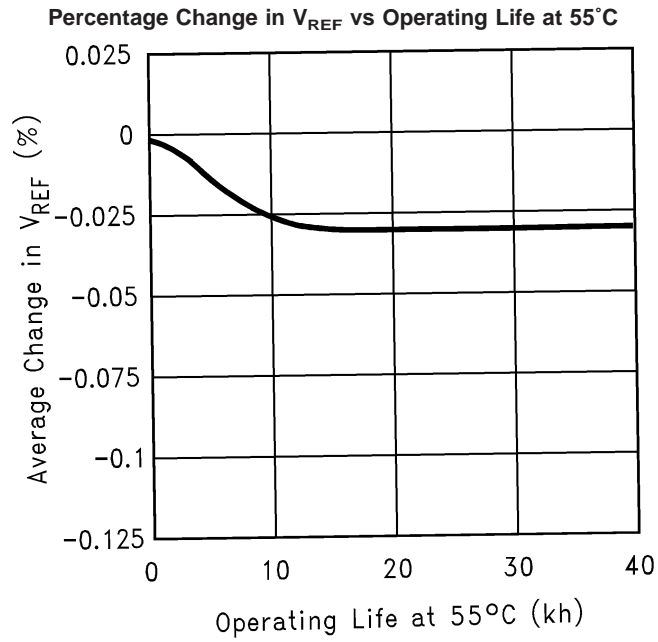
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Test Circuit for Pulse Response 2

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

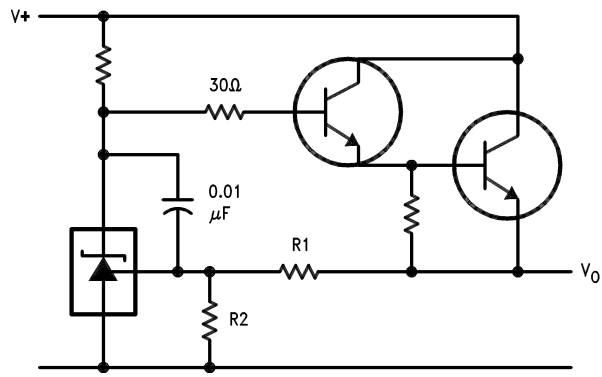


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Extrapolated from life-test data taken at 125°C; the activation energy assumed is 0.7eV.

Typical Applications

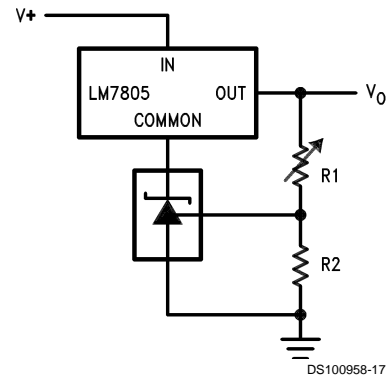
Series Regulator



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$$V_O \approx \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) V_{REF}$$

Output Control of a Three Terminal Fixed Regulator

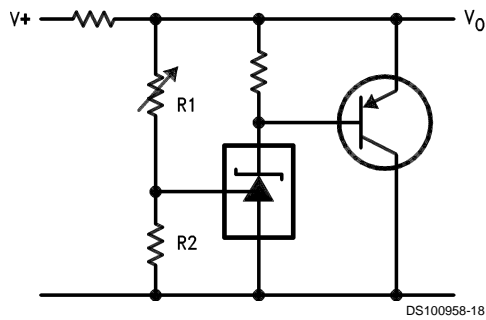


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$$V_O = \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) V_{REF}$$

$$V_{O\ MIN} = V_{REF} + 5V$$

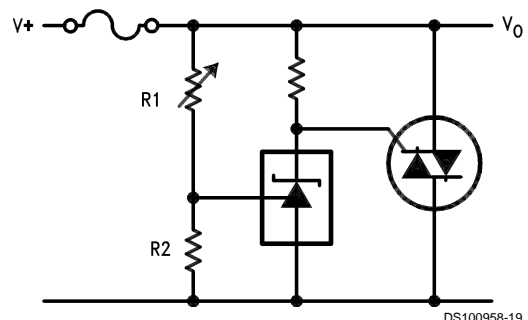
Higher Current Shunt Regulator



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$$V_O \approx \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) V_{REF}$$

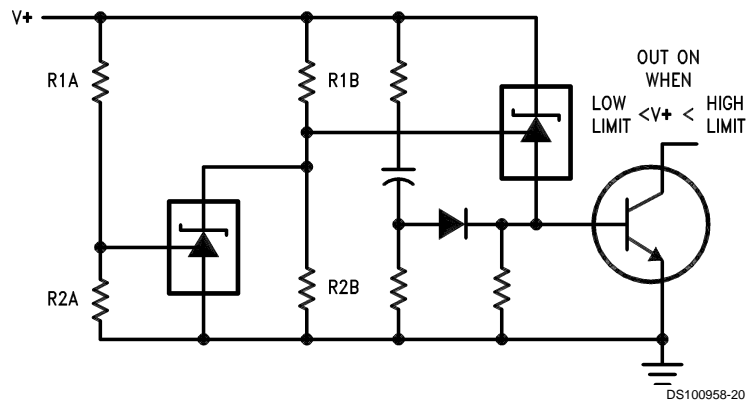
Crow Bar



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$$V_{LIMIT} \approx \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) V_{REF}$$

Over Voltage/Under Voltage Protection Circuit



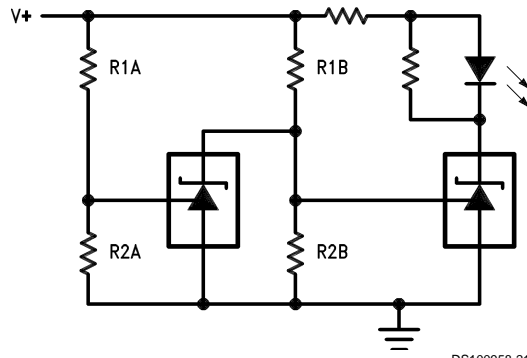
DS100958-20

$$\text{LOW LIMIT} \approx V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R_{1B}}{R_{2B}}\right) + V_{BE}$$

$$\text{HIGH LIMIT} \approx V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R_{1A}}{R_{2A}}\right)$$

Typical Applications (Continued)

Voltage Monitor

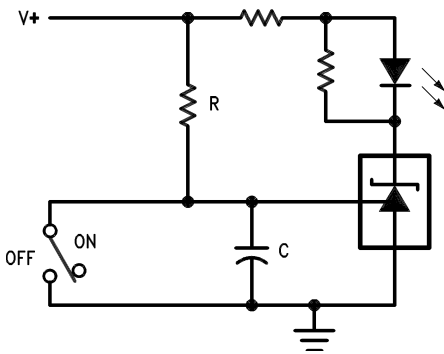


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LOW LIMIT $\approx V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R1B}{R2B} \right)$ LED ON WHEN LOW LIMIT $< V^+ <$ HIGH LIMIT

HIGH LIMIT $\approx V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R1A}{R2A} \right)$

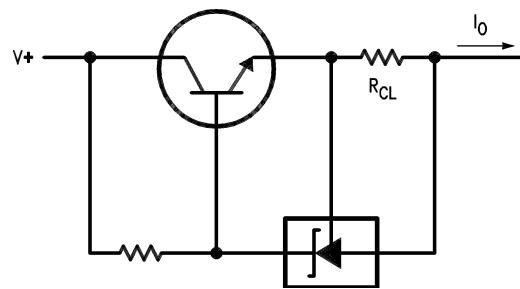
Delay Timer



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$$DELAY = R \cdot C \cdot \ln \frac{V^+}{(V^+) - V_{REF}}$$

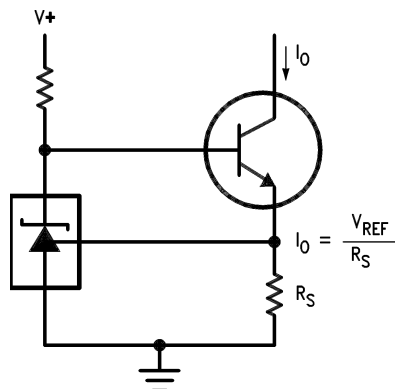
Current Limiter or Current Source



DS100958-23

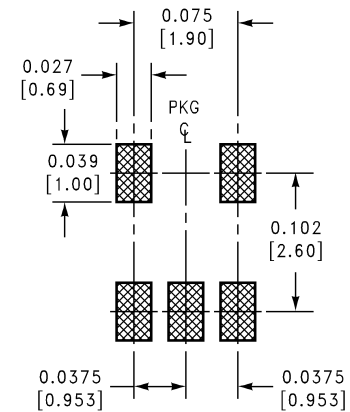
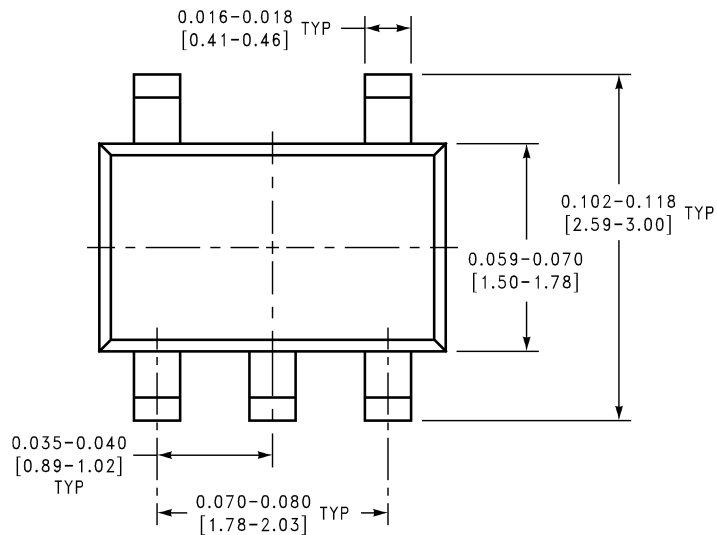
$$I_0 = \frac{V_{REF}}{R_{CL}}$$

Constant Current Sink

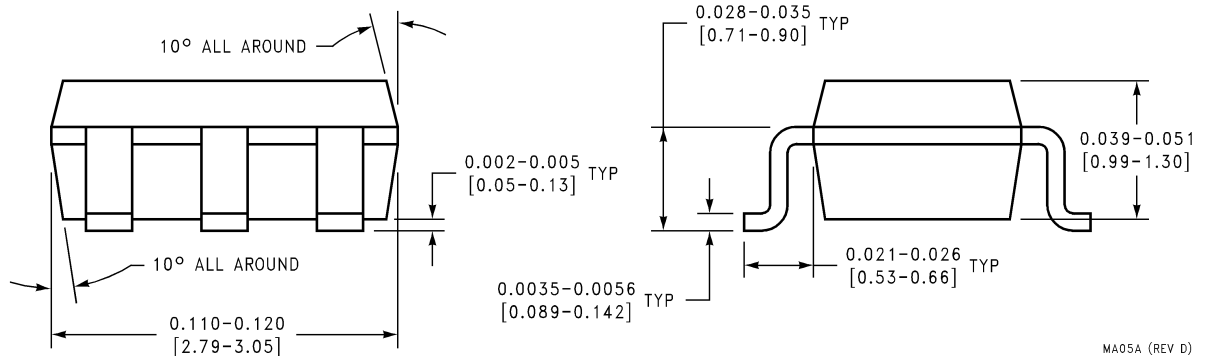


DS100958-24

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



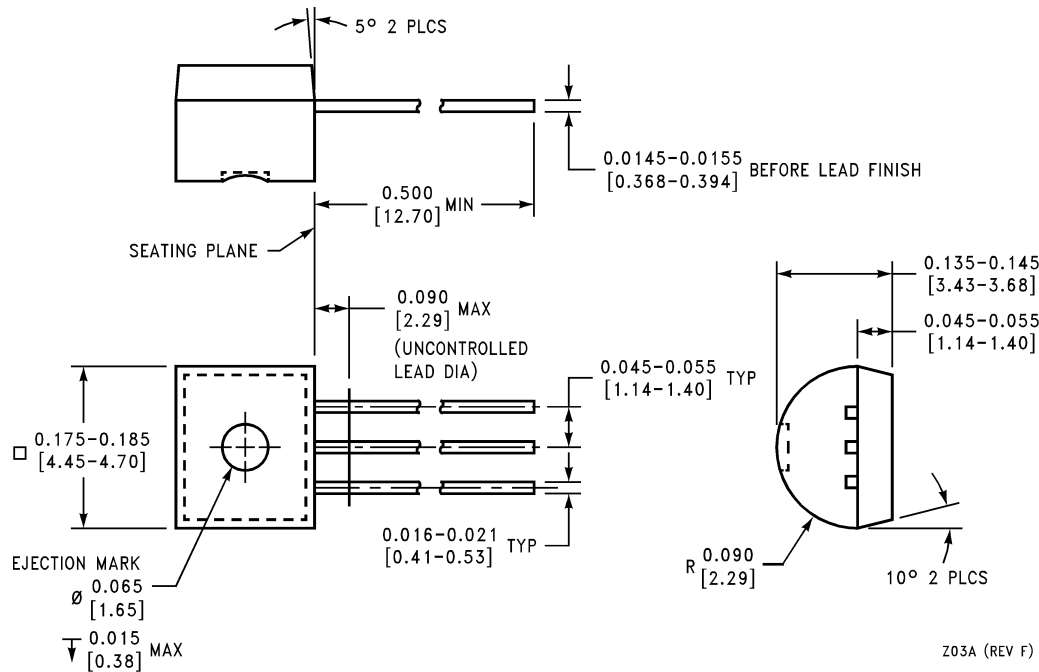
LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION



MA05A (REV D)

SOT23-5 Molded Small Outline Transistor Package (M5)
Order Number LMV431AIM5, LMV431AIM5X, LMV431IM5, LMV431IM5X,
LMV431ACM5, LMV431ACM5X, LMV431CM5 and LMV431CM5X
NS Package Number MA05A

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.



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